08CR2715-DMS

Document 23-2

Filed 09/08/2008

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I

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On August 13, 2008, a federal grand jury in the Southern District of California returned an Indictment charging Vernancio Rojas-Pedroza and Manuel Carranza-Soto ("Defendants") with bringing in illegal aliens for financial gain, bringing in illegal aliens, and aiding and abetting, all in violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324(a)(2)(B)(ii) and 1324(a)(2)(B)(iii), and 18 U.S.C. § 2. On August 14, 2008, Defendants were arraigned on the Indictment and pled not guilty. On August 27, 2008, a federal grand jury in the Southern District of California returned a Superseding Indictment charging Defendants with bringing in illegal aliens for financial gain, bringing in illegal aliens, transportation of illegal aliens, and aiding and abetting, all in violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324(a)(2)(B)(ii), 1324(a)(1)(A)(i), 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii) and 1324(a)(1)(A)(v)(II), and 18 U.S.C. § 2. The motion hearing is on September 19, 2008. The United States files the following motions for reciprocal discovery and leave to file further motions.

II

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. <u>OFFENSE CONDUCT</u>

On July 30, 2008, Border Patrol Agent M. Perez was performing anti-smuggling operations along the S-2 and Highway 78 near the San Diego County/Imperial County line. At approximately 9:10 a.m., Agent Perez observed a green, 1992 Ford Explorer, with California license plate number "4PNC991," drive past the Stage Coach Markey in Shelter Valley, California. Agent Perez observed that the driver was wearing a camouflage shirt and a camouflage hat. Agent Perez informed the other Border Patrol agents operating south of his location of his observations regarding the Ford Explorer. At approximately 9:25 a.m., Supervisory Border Patrol Agent A. Velez observed the Ford Explorer drive south past his location near mile marker 31. At approximately 9:40 a.m., Agent Velez observed the Ford Explorer driving north near mile marker 32. Based on his knowledge of the area, Agent Velez knew there was no destination within driving distance that the Ford Explorer could have reached and then departed from. Suspecting possible illegal activity, Agent Velez informed other Border Patrol agents near his location about the Ford Explorer and its route of travel.

Border Patrol Agent L. Lopez, located to the north, observed the Ford Explorer approaching his location and noticed that the Ford Explorer slowed down and slowly moved away from Agent Lopez's location. As the Ford Explorer passed by Agent Lopez, he noticed that the driver was sitting in a straight position gripping the steering wheel with both hands and avoiding eye contact. Agent Lopez then heard the Ford Explorer's engine rev up and saw the vehicle accelerate away from his location.

Agent Lopez pulled and followed the Ford Explorer, and Agent Lopez activated his emergency equipment in order to stop the Ford Explorer at the intersection of S-2 and Highway 78. The Ford Explorer came to a stop at the stop sign, and proceeded westbound on Highway 78. As the Ford Explorer made the left turn, Agent Lopez observed the driver of the vehicle place his arm out the driver's window and begin to wave and motion, showing that he was wearing the camouflage shirt. Suddenly, the driver placed his arm back inside the window, and the Ford Explorer quickly accelerated, failing to yield to Agent Lopez. At approximately 10:00 a.m., Agent Lopez informed dispatch that the Ford Explorer failed to yield and the he was following the Ford Explorer westbound on Highway 78.

Agent Perez informed Agent Lopez that he would be taking over the vehicle pursuit in a surveillance mode. Agent Perez followed the Ford Explorer as it made a right turn and headed westbound. Agent Lopez arrived in the area and assisted Agent Perez with surveillance. At approximately mile marker 3 on Highway 78, Agent Perez observed the driver throw his military style hat out of the passenger window. The Ford Explorer entered a series of curves in the road, where Agent Perez lost sight of the vehicle for a brief moment. After exiting the curves, Agent Perez observed several occupants sitting up in the Ford Explorer. The Ford Explorer failed to make a stop at the intersection of Wynola Road and Highway 78.

Agents Perez and Lopez continued to follow the Ford Explorer when suddenly it made a left turn onto Old Julian Highway. The Ford Explorer continued westbound for about three miles before entering a series of sharp turns, where Border Patrol agents briefly lost sight of the vehicle. Upon exiting the last turn, Agent Perez observed a large dust cloud. Agent Perez stopped his vehicle to search for the Ford Explorer. As the dust cleared, Agent Perez found the Ford Explorer rolled over in a ditch along the road. Agent Perez also observed several individuals running away from the Ford Explorer. Agent Perez ran up to the Ford Explorer and found the driver, later identified as Vernancio Rojas-Pedroza, conscious

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and moving, but wedged between the driver seat and roof badly injured. Agent Perez told Defendant Rojas to remain call and that EMS was in route. Defendant Rojas was eventually able to move to the back seat and exit the vehicle out the rear passenger window on his own accord.

Agent Lopez was able to apprehend three individuals that had run away from the rolled-over Ford Explorer. State police and EMS arrived on scene to assist with traffic and provide medical assistance to the injured aliens. During the field interviews, Agent Lopez learned that one of the individuals, Manuel Carranza-Soto, was the foot-guide that led the other two individuals, Victor Alcaraz-Duarte and German Reyes-Calderon, from Mexico into the United States. Alcaraz and Reyes were transported by EMS to the local hospital for treatment of their injuries. Defendants Rojas and Carranza were air lifted by Mercy Air to the hospital for treatment of their injuries.

Border Patrol Agents Hays and J. Lopez performed field interviews of material witnesses ("M/W") Alcaraz and Reyes once they were released from the hospital. Both admitted that they were citizens and nationals of Mexico without documentation to enter or remain in the United States. At approximately 2:00 p.m., M/Ws Alcaraz and Reyes were arrested and transported to the Murrieta Border Patrol Station for processing.

Upon release from the hospital, Agent Barrera identified himself to Defendant Carranza and performed a field interview, learning that Defendant Carranza was a citizen and national of Mexico without documents to enter or remain in the United States. At approximately 3:30 p.m., Defendant Carranza was arrested and transported to the Murrieta Border Patrol Station for processing.

On August 1, 2008, at approximately 3:50 p.m., Agent J. Campbell arrived at the hospital because Defendant Rojas was expected to be released. Agent Campbell arrested Defendant Rojas and transported him to the Murrieta Border Patrol Station for processing.

В. **DEFENDANTS' POST-ARREST STATEMENTS**

1. **Defendant Carranza**

On July 30, 2008, at approximately 8:32 p.m., Agent N. Mondragon, as witnessed by Agent J. Lopez, advised Defendant Carranza, in the Spanish language, of his constitutional rights pursuant to Miranda. Defendant Carranza acknowledged that he understood his rights, waived his Miranda rights, and agreed to speak with Agents without the presence of an attorney. Defendant Carranza stated that

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he was born in Mexico and is a citizen and national of Mexico, without immigration documents to enter or remain in the United States. Defendant Carranza stated that he illegally entered the United States six days ago through the hills near Tecate, California. He said his family made arrangements with an unknown smuggler to facilitate his travel to Los Angeles, California.

Defendant Carranza said he walked for about five days, and on the third night, Border Patrol agents chased the group he was in back to Mexico. Defendant Carranza hid inside a cave. He followed a foot-guide that did not enter the Ford Explorer. Defendant Carranza said he did not know how Defendant Rojas knew where to pick them up. Defendant Carranza said he told Defendant Rojas to stop the vehicle but Defendant Rojas did not want to stop. Defendant Carranza noted that Defendant Rojas was wearing a green, military style shirt and that Defendant Rojas had a cell phone.

Defendant Carranza admitted that he had been apprehended on numerous prior occasions by Border Patrol and several times in the area he was apprehended in on July 30, 2008. When asked whether Defendant Carranza considered himself to be an honest person and he said, "No." When asked about his immigration history as a foot-guide, Defendant Carranza admitted that he had been a footguide on previous occasions, but just not on this occasion.

2. Defendant Rojas

On August 1, 2008, at approximately 7:15 p.m., Agent J. Lopez, as witnessed by Agent P. Castillo, advised Defendant Rojas of his constitutional rights pursuant to Miranda. Defendant Rojas acknowledged that he understood his rights, waived his Miranda rights, and agreed to speak with Agents without the presence of an attorney. Defendant Rojas admitted that he was born in Mexico and is a citizen and national of Mexico without any documents that would allow him to enter or remain in the United States. Defendant Rojas admitted that he has been in the United States for the last ten years. Defendant Rojas stated that he was not the driver of the Ford Explorer and was merely one of the illegal aliens that crossed into the United States. Defendant Rojas quickly realized that this was inconsistent with his claim to being in the United States for the last ten years. Defendant Rojas recanted his story and admitted he was the driver of the Ford Explorer. He admitted he fled from Border Patrol and caused the Ford Explorer to roll over into a ditch. Defendant Rojas also admitted that he was being paid approximately \$200.00 to pick up the illegal aliens and transport them.

C. <u>MATERIAL WITNESS' STATEMENTS</u>

M/Ws Alcaraz and Reyes admitted to being citizens and nationals of Mexico without documents that would allow them to enter or remain in the United States. Each material witness stated that they made arrangements in Tijuana, Mexico, to be smuggled into the United States. The two material witnesses admitted that they agreed to pay between \$1,700 and \$2,000 to be smuggled into the United States. Both of the material witnesses positively identified Defendant Carranza from a photographic lineup as the foot-guide that crossed the group illegally into the United States. The material witnesses stated that Defendant Carranza led them across the hills for approximately five days.

D. <u>DEFENDANTS' IMMIGRATION HISTORY</u>

1. <u>Defendant Rojas</u>

A records check confirmed that Defendant Rojas is a citizen and national of Mexico, and that Defendant Rojas was ordered excluded, deported, and removed from the United States to Mexico pursuant to an order issued by an immigration judge on February 23, 1998. Defendant Rojas has been removed from the United States on approximately four prior occasions: (1) June 23, 1997; (2) February 23, 1998; (3) November 9, 2004; and (4) May 21, 2007. After Defendant Rojas' last deportation, there is no evidence in the reports and records maintained by the Department of Homeland Security that Defendant applied to the U.S. Attorney General or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to lawfully return to the United States.

2. <u>Defendant Carranza</u>

A records check confirmed that Defendant Carranza is a citizen and national of Mexico, and that Defendant Carranza was ordered excluded, deported, and removed from the United States to Mexico pursuant to an order issued by an immigration judge on December 27, 2004. Defendant Carranza has been removed from the United States on approximately ten prior occasions: (1) June 23, 1987; (2) June 18, 2004; (3) December 27, 2004; (4) May 18, 2005; (5) July 14, 2005; (6) October 2, 2006; (7) October 22, 2007; (8) November 8, 2007; (9) January 30, 2008; and (10) March 24, 2008. After Defendant Carranza's last deportation, there is no evidence in the reports and records maintained by the Department of Homeland Security that Defendant applied to the U.S. Attorney General or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to lawfully return to the United States.

E. <u>DEFENDANTS' CRIMINAL HISTORY</u>

Defendant Rojas has a one conviction on February 18, 1989 for disorderly conduct, which is an infraction, in Glendale, Arizona.

Defendant Carranza has several immigration felony convictions. On March 10, 1982, Defendant Carranza received a felony conviction for alien smuggling and illegal entry, in violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1324 and 1325, and was sentenced to two years' prison. On November 23, 1982, Defendant Carranza received a felony conviction for illegal entry, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1325, and was sentenced to sixty days' prison. On January 13, 1986, Defendant Carranza received a felony conviction for illegal entry, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1325, and was sentenced to ten days' prison. On June 6, 1986, Defendant Carranza received a felony conviction for illegal entry, in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1325, and was sentenced to forty days' prison.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

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A. MOTION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCOVERY

The United States hereby requests Defendant deliver all material to which the United States may be entitled under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(b) and 26.2.

1. Defendant's Disclosures Under Fed R. Crim. P. 16(b)

The United States has voluntarily complied and will continue to comply with the requirements of Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a). As of the date of this Motion, the United States has produced 242 pages of discovery (including reports of the arresting officers and agents, criminal history reports, and documents concerning Defendant's prior convictions) and 1 DVD-rom with Defendants' and material witnesses' statements. As of the date of this Motion, the United States has not received any reciprocal discovery from Defendant. Thus, the United States invokes Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(b), requiring that reciprocal discovery be provided to the United States.

The United States hereby requests Defendant permit the United States to inspect, copy, and photograph any and all books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, or make copies of portions thereof, which are within the possession, custody or control of Defendant and which Defendant intends to introduce as evidence in his case-in-chief at trial.

1 2 results or reports of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests or experiments made in 3 connection with this case, which are in the possession or control of Defendant, which he intends to 4 introduce as evidence at the trial, or which was prepared by a witness whom Defendant intends to call 5 as a witness. Because the United States will comply with Defendant's request for delivery of reports of examinations, the United States is entitled to the items listed above under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(b)(1). 6 7 The United States also requests that the Court make such order as it deems necessary under Fed. R. 8 Crim. P. 16(d)(1) and (2) to ensure that the United States receives the discovery to which it is entitled.

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2. Witness Statements Under Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2

Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2 requires the production of prior statements of all witnesses, except a statement made by Defendant. Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2 requires reciprocal production of statements, in accordance with the Jencks Act.

The United States further requests that it be permitted to inspect and copy or photograph any

The timeframe established by Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2 requires the statement to be provided after the witness has testified. In order to expedite trial proceedings, the United States hereby requests Defendant be ordered to supply all prior statements of defense witnesses by a reasonable date before trial to be set by the Court. Such an order should include any form in which these statements are memorialized, including but not limited to, tape recordings, handwritten or typed notes and/or reports.

В. MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE FURTHER MOTIONS

Should new information or legal issues arise, the United States respectfully requests the opportunity to file such further motions as may be appropriate.

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1	\mathbf{IV}			
2	CONCLUSION			
3	For the foregoing reasons, the United States requests the Court grant the United States' Motions			
4	4 for Reciprocal Discovery and Leave to File Further Motions.	for Reciprocal Discovery and Leave to File Further Motions.		
5	5 DATED: September 8, 2008	DATED: September 8, 2008		
6	6 Respectful	ully submitte	ed,	
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